

# PLAYS :: VAUDEVILLE :: PICTURES

## IN THE FRONT ROW

### HEADLINERS TONIGHT.

Stock Production.  
Hippodrome.....Lewis-Oliver Players  
Comedy.  
Colonial.....At Saratoga  
Pictures.  
Nelson.....The Pacifist  
Princess.....Two Men of Sandy Bar  
Dixie.....Flirting With Fate  
Ideal.....Who's Gully?  
Grand.....Sweet Kitty Bellairs

In line with his original plan to give Hippodrome patrons what they want, whether it be drama or musical comedy, Mr. Lewis announced to an undrained audience last night that he had in mind the changing over to high class tabloids in a short time.

The support given the Lewis-Oliver players to date has been uniformly good, with few exceptions, and it is the policy of the management to continue the present line of plays so long as the public approves, but a continued decrease in the box office receipts would be interpreted by Mr. Lewis as an indication that the people wanted a change. The business of conducting an amusement enterprise on an elaborate scale has a financial side to it as well as an artistic one.

The company now surrounding Mr. Lewis is much larger than that employed in the previous run here. It is a higher-priced organization all the way through and consequently costs more to maintain. The character of plays are of a high order and entail a heavy outlay for royalties. The entire working equipment is thorough and on a basis equal to that of stock companies in the big cities. There is no room in Mr. Lewis' composition for parsimony and he does everything in his line with a liberality bordering on extravagance. He believes in doing what he does in the best possible manner or not at all.

The seating capacity of the Hippodrome is somewhat limited, eliminating the possibility of drawing extraordinarily large audiences part of the time to offset the loss incurred by the smaller ones. It means that the attendance must be uniform in numbers and nothing short of a full house every night. This is a problem unique in the situation, and one that rarely confronts theatrical promoters in the large cities, where stock productions are given a working basis by a subscription plan similar to that which guarantees a season of grand opera. Mr. Lewis has been content to do his part by giving good productions and trusting to "pot luck," as it were, for support. There have been times when people were turned away on account of packed houses. Obviously then it follows that with a larger auditorium this overflow business could have been taken care of and carried on the ledger to the credit of the smaller nights.

Mr. Lewis is not whimpering—neither is he a quitter, but he is farsighted enough to see that, inasmuch as it is practically out of the question to keep the attendance at a fixed number, and that the circumstances are such that an increase is not permissible and a decrease not bearable, he has decided to vary his program when the proper time comes. In this way he will reach a larger field. Those who, after a season, tire of the display of his histrionic ability and his interpretation will undoubtedly add to his fame. Miss Grandin, as the daughter of a tyrannical Scot, has a heart-rending part which she is fully capable of handling.

The cast is not as large as those of the recent productions, but the parts have been carefully allotted, and as a whole the arrangements indicate an intensive performance. The play given in the first half of the week closed last night. It was the best so far this season.

The Colonial continues to draw capacity houses with the Lord & Vernon company as the attraction. The play was changed yesterday to a skit entitled "At Saratoga," and will be repeated tonight. The lines are new and local theatre-goers but they are presented better than by other companies which have essayed this comedy on the local stage. The chorus introduces a number of pleasing features. They are a fine bunch of pleasant-smiling, high kickers and lively strollers. They sing well en-masse, and one must overlook any defects in their individual efforts because they are all so jolly good-natured.

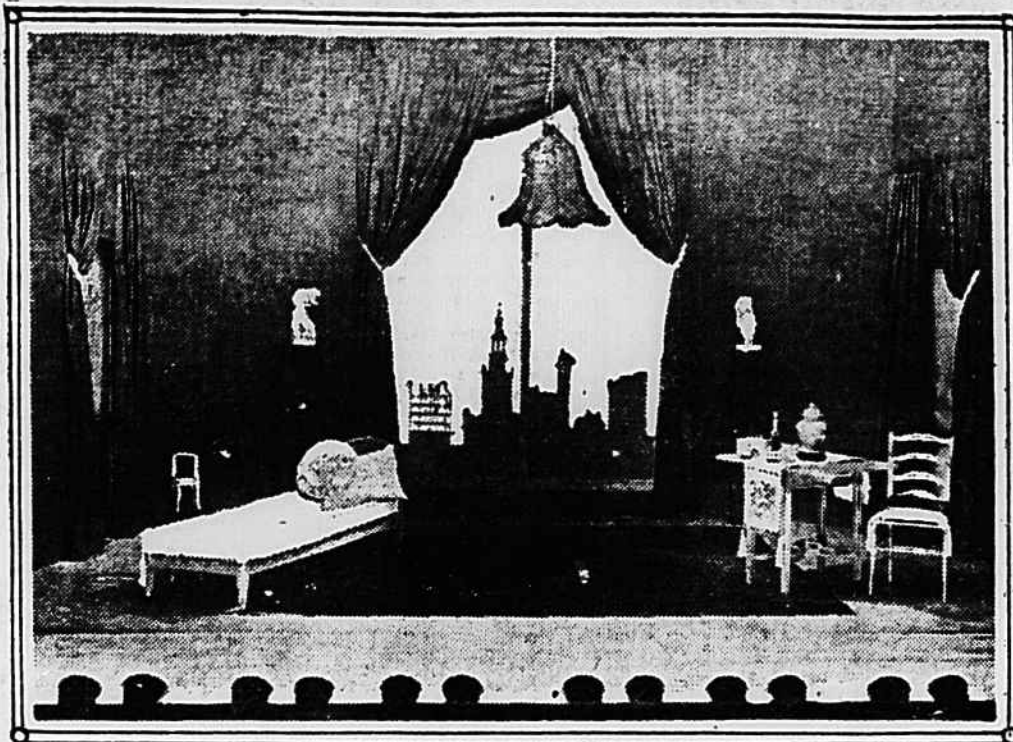
A show man once told me it was bad practice to laud the chorus. "If you say too much about them collectively they get their heads together and strike for higher wages, and if you single them out for praise, those who were overlooked get jealous and start something."

We are neutral, but will risk telling a few names, and rely on their good nature to keep Jack Lord out of hot water. For instance, who would want to see a better line up than this?—Grace Vernon, Edith Goodman, Geraldine BeVan and Bernice Hanniman. Jack Lord and Billy Evans are the fun-makers of this clever company of ten.

A Laszy presentation of Mae Murray in "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" in on the screen at the Grand today. The picture is as good as the name.

"Who's Gully," in the thirteenth episode, is on at the Ideal. These

## THERE'S NEW KIND OF SHOW ON BROADWAY; SPECTATORS LOOK AT ACTORS INSTEAD OF SCENERY!



THE "NEW STYLE" STAGE SCENERY AS SHOWN IN ZOE AKINS' P LAYLET, "THE MAGICAL CITY."

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—There's something new on Broadway! It's a show in which the spectator looks not at the scenery but at the actors!

Gone are the days when a producer could "put over" anything with costly scenery and shapely girls. Broadway is getting highbrow.

Thank the Washington Square players who originated in Greenwich village which is the one spot in New York that until recently was artistic and bohemian and all that.

Thank also Zoe Akins, who lives

not in New York, but in St. Louis. She wrote "The Magical City," a tragic play about New York, which the Washington Square players are presenting at the Comedy theatre, having moved from the Bandbox.

Thank, lastly, Lee Simonson, who designed the scenery, not with an eye to amazing the optic nerves, but with an idea of aiding the actors. Simplicity marks his stage settings for the St. Louis girl's play; a simple couch, simple chair, simple table; plain walls with plain decorations.

The walls are hung with maroon muslin; backstage is a studio window with a silhouetted New York skyline; yellow light gleams from the center of the stage straight down on the players.

The scenery only suggests its presence; all eyes are on the actors.

Broadway likes it, and theatrical producers have taken notice. Soon you may expect to see simple stage settings of this sort in all serious dramatic efforts in America.

## RANCHMAN TELLS WHY BRONCHOS BUCK

### Not Necessary To Educate Them To Do It, He Says

According to well-informed ranchmen, there is no such thing as an "educated" bucking horse. The wild broncho and the untamed "outlaw" buck because they resent being ridden. The feel of a saddle has the same effect upon a bucking broncho as a red streamer has upon a wild bull in the bulls-pen of Mexico. The attempt to saddle and bridle him is presented. It isn't that the animal is afraid. Cowboys say that the real buck, hasn't sense enough to be afraid of anything or anybody. But the charm of absolute freedom—the lure of the wild prairie—remains with him, and to be compelled to carry a master is an "imposition" against which he will fight to the last ditch.

No one, it is declared, has ever successfully taught a wild horse to buck. As a matter of fact, it is not necessary. Bucking is part of the animal's stock in trade. He learns it instinctively. It is possible to break most horses of bucking, but to do so it is usually necessary to break his spirit—and the cowboy does that when he thoroughly conquers the animal. The cowboy wants to preserve the spirit of his horse never rides his animal to a finish. Closely watch the Broncho-busters in the Buffalo Bill—101 Ranch Show when it exhibits in Fairmont, Friday, September 29, and you will notice that most of the riders slip from their horses at the lower end of the arena and permit the animals to run into the corral free. This is done, it is said, to deceive the horse and make him think that he has thrown the rider. Horses are intensely chaste—and human. When they feel that they have conquered they will buck harder than ever the next time attempts are made to ride them.

The exhibition of bucking horses and "outlaw" ponies with the Buffalo Bill—101 Ranch Wild West Show is highly interesting from the fact that the wild horses running free on the ranges of the 101 Ranch at Bliss, Okla., and whenever they show evidences of becoming tame they are shipped back to the ranch and turned loose on the range and another batch of wild horses substituted. In this way the strenuous part of the performance is maintained. In addition to the buck-

ers there are many handsome, well-bred horses with the show and they are utilized in the preliminary free street parade as well as in the performance, which offers the new Military Spectacle—"Preparedness," and many other sensational displays. Buffalo Bill will, it is announced, actively participate in the exhibit.

## Mann Act Cases In Federal Court

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 21.—In the United States Court here James Taylor of Aurora, Ill., entered a plea of guilty to a charge of violating the Mann act, and was sentenced by Judge Dayton to one year in the Atlanta Federal prison. Taylor, who is but 20 years old, was charged by Miss Eva Bonner, an extremely pretty 15-year-old girl of Grafton, W. Va., with having promised to marry her and then to have taken her to Cleveland, Chicago and Aurora, Ill. At the latter place they stopped with an uncle of Taylor, the girl being introduced as the wife of the young man. Taylor declared he would return to Grafton and marry the girl when he had served his sentence.

Frank Weekly, a barber of Zanesville, Ohio, pleaded guilty of eloping with his employer's wife, Mrs. Lillie Baughman, and taking her to Parkersburg, W. Va. The woman claims that Weekly beat her because her earnings were not large. Weekly was given 18 months in the Atlanta prison.

Anthony Rash of Martinsburg, was convicted by a jury of taking 14-year-old Lettie Shipley of Martinsburg, from West Virginia to Maryland. Rash was sentenced to three years in the Atlanta prison.

## NELSON TOMORROW

—THEATER— FRIDAY  
THE HIGHER DESTINY  
Th ecclash of interests in this three-reel photo play is complicated enough to keep the attention of the spectator riveted to the screen. The picture has been carefully produced and is in the hands of such a competent cast as Warda Howard Sydney Ainsworth, Edward Arnold, Gertrude Glover and Patrick Calhoun.

IN JUNGLE WILDS  
A thrilling wild animal drama that will fascinate old and young alike.

SELIG TRIBUNE NO. 71  
Views from Somme, the present central battle field of Europe together with domestic features make an interesting picture.

Open 1 to 11 P. M. Admission 5 Cents.

## NEW YORK LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

ADDITIONAL reports regarding the Paris conference and further disclosure of the plans of the Allies reveal the purpose of continuing the existing military alliance in the form of a commercial alliance after peace is declared. It is proposed to adopt by mutual agreement a system of tariff duties whereby the allies powers will endeavor to promote their own trade and to prevent the Central Powers, especially Germany, from regaining their share of the world's trade which they enjoyed prior to the war. In this scheme the United States is to be accorded the place of a "neutral," neither enjoying the advantages of the Allies nor suffering quite as much disadvantage as the Central powers. There is, of course, considerable question as to how far it will be practicable for the Allies to discriminate against the United States and in favor of themselves, without inflicting as great injury on the trade of this country as on the Central powers, which will be the chief object of the discrimination. The plan involves, of course, the abrogation of all treaties containing a "most favored nation" clause and with England, Russia, France, Belgium, Rumania, Servia and Montenegro, together with the English and French colonies, each enjoying tariff advantages in the markets of all the others, the arrangement promises to constitute the greatest commercial trust the world has ever witnessed. Even if the word of the Allies, that this gigantic commercial syndicate is organized primarily for their point advantage, secondarily as a punitive measure against their present enemies, and with no purpose whatever to injure the United States, be accepted as literally true, it is obvious that in operation such a colossal combination cannot but work grave injury to the foreign trade of the United States.

### Mr. Hughes Diplomatic.

In his campaign speeches Gov. Hughes has dwelt with emphasis upon the prospect of the greatest commercial rivalry the world has ever known, following the end of the war. He has pointed out that the war has served to develop a degree of industrial organization and efficiency heretofore unknown among European nations. He has portrayed conditions when the probably 30,000,000 men now either actually engaged in fighting or devoting their entire energies to producing munitions for the armies shall return to their industrial pursuits. It is a keen perception of these conditions and the imperative necessity for finding employment for these great armies after the war which has prompted the diplomatic negotiations looking to the pre-emption of the world's trade by the allied powers, in order that peace may not be accompanied by an era of unemployment almost as disastrous as the war itself, in order that foreign markets for the trade of belligerents may be instantly commanded and that, without undue delay, the gold which has been sent abroad to pay for ammunition and military supplies may be regained. With the prospect of having, as Chief Executive, to represent the interests of this country in the diplomatic negotiations which will attend the abrogation of existing commercial treaties and the substitution of new ones therefore, Mr. Hughes has doubtless felt it would not be diplomatic to dwell at too great length on the trade program of the allied powers. To do so might militate against his subsequent efforts to procure for the United States terms as little unfavorable as possible. But the employment of the allied powers of a system of tariff duties to achieve their far-reaching purposes necessarily precludes any feeling of resentment on their part if the United States utilizes the same instrumentality to protect its domestic industries and promote its foreign trade. In the light of European developments, it requires no prophetic eye to foresee the disadvantage at which American industries will be placed when compelled to compete with these protected and sustained by the European governments, or to realize how essential it is to continued prosperity in this country that American industries enjoy the protection of a government

which is wholeheartedly devoted to their welfare and promotion.

### Decreased Trade With China.

That American interests in China have suffered under the present administration and must do so still more if there is not a radical change has been pointed out frequently in this correspondence. Statistics compiled on this important subject show that for some time the trade of the United States with China has steadily decreased. China's foreign trade has increased more than 25 per cent. during the last decade. Notwithstanding that fact, however, the share of this country has steadily diminished. In the estimation of some of the ablest American financiers, the tremendous gold surplus of the United States should be rapidly converted in loans to those foreign nations which offer special opportunities for the development of the trade of the United States, such loans to be attended by conditions enforceable by his government and devised to insure the consumption of American goods by the borrowers. In a word, there is in this day an imperative need of farseeing statesmanship; a statesmanship dictated by broad interests, sound common sense and a reasonable amount of self protection, rather than by altruistic theories of measures designed to render vague service to humanity in general.

### Carranza Inconsiderate.

It is doubtful if history has ever witnessed a greater ingrate than Venustiano Carranza. Elevated to the "de facto government" of a republic with 15,000,000 population, solely by President Wilson; his unspeakable outrages, if not sanctioned at least excused by Mr. Wilson, and his continuance in office made possible only by the encouragement and pampering of the Wilson administration. Carranza has now shown his monstrous ingratitude by calling to account his representatives at New London and compelling them to enlighten the public after Mr. Wilson had carefully and adroitly misled it regarding the scope and purpose of the conference. Carranza was emphatically ordered his delegates to refrain from all further discussion of the internal affairs of Mexico and to confine their deliberations to the two subjects which he has consented to its considering, the withdrawal of American troops from Mexican territory and an extensive loan to the Carranza government. So vehement was Carranza's communication that it compelled Cabrera, speaking for himself and his fellow delegates, publicly to explain that none of the internal affairs of Mexico had been seriously considered, and that he and his associates had merely politely answered questions put them by American delegates. And his explanation completely upsets the myth so sedulously circulated by Mr. Wilson and his friends that the conference was dealing with all Mexico's internal affairs and outlining a program for effecting those reforms of which Mexico is so glaringly in need. Time and again, President Wilson has accepted Carranza's snubs and turned the other cheek, and now, just at a time when it was so essential to Democratic success that the public should be gold-bricked regarding the purpose and extent of the New London conference, and when Messrs. Wilson and McAdoo were actually exerting all their influence to procure the loan which is essential to avert Carranza's annihilation; Mr. Carranza rudely tears away the curtain and exposes the whole humiliating spectacle to the public gaze and its authors to merited contempt. Well might Mr. Wilson exclaim, "Et tu Brute!"

## HIPPODROME

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## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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De Long, W. Va., Man Writes Thankfully To His Druggist

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"JAMES S. WHERRY.

"De Long, W. Va." Nerv-Worth calms the nerves, rouses the liver, regulates the bowels, whets the appetite, banishes sick and nervous headaches and pains in back and sides, restores restful sleep, builds up run-down systems. If it does not do this for you your dollar back at Crane's drug store, Fairmont.

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## FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS—(TAG ALONG IS MAKING-UP FOR LOST TIME)—BY BLOSSER

